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GLOSSARY1

BOD₅

Five-day biochemical oxygen demand; a standard measure of the

organic content of wastewater, expressed in mg/l.

catch basin

A chamber usually built at the curbline of a street, which admits

surface water for discharge into a storm drain.

collector sewer

The first element of a wastewater collection system used to collect

and carry wastewater from one or more building sewers to a main

sewer. Also called a lateral sewer.

combined sewage

Wastewater and storm drainage carried in the same pipe.

combined sewer

A sewer designed to carry wastewater and stormwater runoff.

combined sewer overflow (CSO)

1) The portion of flow from a combined sewer system (CSS) which discharges into a water body from an outfall located upstream of the headworks of a POTW, usually during a rainfall

event.

2) The outfall pipe which carries this discharge.

designated use

Use specified in WQS for each water body or segment whether or

not it is being attained.

infiltration

Water other than wastewater that enters a wastewater system and building sewers from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. (Infiltration does not

include inflow.)

infiltration/inflow (I/I)

The total quantity of water from both infiltration and inflow.

inflow

Water other than wastewater that enters a wastewater system and building sewer from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm drains and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, stormwaters, surface runoff, street wash waters, or drainage.

(Inflow does not include infiltration.)

¹These definitions were developed solely for the purposes of this guidance document.

interceptor sewer A sewer without building sewer connections which is used to

collect and carry flows from main and trunk sewers to a central

point for treatment and discharge.

load allocation (LA) The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is

attributed to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of

pollution, or to natural background sources.

overflow rate Detention basin release rate divided by the surface area of the

basin. It can be thought of as an average flow rate through the basin. Generally expressed as gallons per day per sq. ft.

(gpd/sq.ft.)

peak flow The maximum flow that occurs over a specific length of time

(e.g., daily, hourly, instantaneous).

rainfall duration The length of time of a rainfall event.

rainfall intensity The amount of rainfall occurring in a unit of time, usually

expressed in inches per hour.

regulator A device in combined sewer systems for diverting wet weather

flows which exceed downstream capacity to an overflow.

TSS Total suspended solids; a standard measure of the concentration of

particulate matter in wastewater, expressed in mg/l.

wasteload allocation(WLA) The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated

to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs

can be the basis for water quality-based effluent limitations.

wet weather flow Dry weather flow combined with stormwater introduced into a

combined sewer, and dry weather flow combined with inflow in a

separate sewer.

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